

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY IN SALT LAKE CITY.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 422.]

Speech by Mr. JOHN T. CAIN.

Fellow Citizens—"The day we celebrate" is one dear not only to American hearts, but to lovers of liberty the world over. It is the anniversary of a nation's birth, and with the natal hour of that nation the day star of freedom rose upon a world buried in the gloom of despotism. The great and glorious Republic of America, after years of bitter struggling for existence, began its eventful career fifty-five years ago to-day, was the first sign of liberal power. Leading the van of human progress, it inaugurated the sovereignty of the people, and opened to the world a wondrous continent dedicated to the might of labor and the greatness of intellect, and consecrated it to eternal liberty. Is it any wonder, then, that on this eventful anniversary every patriotic American bosom should swell with ardor, and the soul be filled with honest pride, at the glorious results which have followed the struggles and triumphs of the men—aye, and the women too, of '76? Is it any wonder that lovers of freedom in every nation should on such a day turn their eyes with longing and admiration to the land whose fitting emblem is that blue field, studded like the blue vault of heaven with its glorious galaxy of

stars, where the oppressed of the world can find manhood's noblest prerogative—INDEPENDENCE.

The people of the Territory, of which Utah is one, can to-day better sympathize with the people of the original colonies and their condition under British rule, than those of any other portion of this great Republic. There is a certain similarity in their condition. Even though we make the citizens of the United States, it is citizenship in tutelage, deprived of many of the rights of popular sovereignty, placed by legislative enactment, and judicial construction in a species of vassalage, a condition which is prohibited from exercising the full rights of citizenship enjoyed in the sovereign States. But Utah's remedy is not revolution. In our case no blood is needed to water the tree of liberty. Fidelity and hope, continued endurance of our capability for self-government, further strides in the path of internal development, and Utah will emerge from the obscurity of Territorial vassalage to take her place as one of the sovereign states upon our national continent.

Among the greatest blessings which "the day we celebrate" gave to the world, were freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the right of

every citizen to express his or her honest and untrammelled sentiments by speech or pen. And as a representative of the press, that great lever which sways the public mind, raises the masses, shakes the power of despots and moves the world, I offer to-day, briefly and humbly, my heart-felt admiration of the principles which gave the press position and influence, and secured to the people the just recognition of their sovereign power. If the press, crippled and fettered, was limited in power to aid the great struggle for independence which was witnessed a century ago on this continent, with its chains stricken down by a freeman's sword, it quickly grew to giant proportions, nobly doing bloodless battles for human rights, and sending broadcast over the world words of living fire, to kindle the sacred flame of liberty among all people.

And though, like every other great power controlled by erring humanity, its mighty influence is sometimes abused and directed for evil; still it is ever found in the van of progress, strengthening the weak, appalling the haughty, restraining the corrupt, and giving powerful aid to that great foe of error, evil and wrong—the education of the people. What the newspaper press has achieved since its freedom was secured, in the independence of this free Republic, is but an index of the great work yet for it to do. In other nations its power has been felt, following in the wake of this, and everywhere it has stirred up the great pulse of the people which now throbs for liberty with an even beat that tells of calmness and decision, and bodes the speedy downfall of dynasties which have held the world in bondage for ages. It has stirred thought and provoked reflection, has watched with argus eyes the course of legislators and rulers, has held up to public reprobation the mercenary and corrupt, though shadowed by thrones or hedged round by high official place and position, and has taught mankind to cultivate their minds, develop their powers and become great, where before they were only massive. But the work of the newspaper press in the future is still more important than in the past. The

world is passing through a mighty transition. As the pathway of a powerful army to victory is strewn with wrecks of the good and beautiful, so the march of human progress, iconoclast-like, often shatters noble monuments of human thought in casting down the images which superstition, ignorance and blind tradition have reared. The duty of the press is to restrain and direct, to wisely guide the onward movement of our race, fearless of wrong, firm in the right, unawed by any influence save a sense of duty. Its voice speaks for millions, and wisely should its utterances be made, for they are fraught with baneful results or full-freighted with glorious blessings as this mighty agent of human advancement, this daily educator of a world, performs its mission among men. Well might a poet of to-day, who has his temporary home in our city, say—

"A pean to the printer's art,
The toiling brain, the ready pen,
The hand that holds the peerless cup
Of knowledge to the lips of men,"

for its power to elevate and ennoble is far beyond any wielded by potentate or ruler.

Firm-wedded for all time are freedom of the press and the liberty of the people. Deeply has the foundation of the latter been laid on American soil, while against those who would assail it, from any quarter, strong battle will be waged in its defence by an honest, virtuous, patriotic press.

And this memorable day, the world's anniversary of American Independence, will, as generations pass away, be held in sacred remembrance; and our children's children will observe it even as we do, every noble impulse quickened, every lofty feeling imbued with patriotism by the untiring labors of the newspaper press—

"The press, whose banner bears no stains
Of blood-bought battles from the field;
Lo! Peace is blazoned on its shield,
And in its conflicts none are slain!"

All hail, then, the freedom of the press! all hail the freedom of speech! all hail the independence of mankind! These noble principles will bless humanity through all generations, and our posterity will revere their ancestors more for bequeathing them such

a priceless heritage, than even for giving them life itself, for what would life be without liberty?

Music.

Song.—“Lovely Deseret,” by the children.

Speech of Mr. Alexander Majors.

Fellow Citizens—I deem it a very high privilege to be called upon to make a few remarks to such a highly respectable, numerous, and intelligent audience as I see before me, and I feel very happy to be called upon just after the children have sung. I love children, and when I undertake to say anything in public, it always seems to me to be more fitting to talk with or to them than to adults. This, to me, is a very happy day. I want to tell you little children and young people, as well as you who are more advanced in years, that although I have lived in the world more than half a century, I have never witnessed what I have been permitted to mingle with on the streets of Salt Lake City to-day. I have been at a great many celebrations of the Fourth of July, the Day of the Independence of the United States of America, and I have seen people with their mottoes and their emblems of industry, but never before has it been my happy privilege to see so full a representation of the arts, sciences, and industrial pursuits as I have witnessed and been associated with to-day. (Applause.) May the people of Utah live long and be very happy. (Applause and cheers.) While in the procession the thought occurred to me that it would have been most fortunate if the people of every State and Territory in the Union could only have seen the panorama represented on the streets of Salt Lake City to-day. (Applause.) I know that there is no intelligent lady or gentleman here, without prejudice or bias, whether of old standing or only a day in the city, but what will say, “Success to such a people!” (Cheers.)

Little children, you have heard the Declaration of Independence read this morning, but have you an idea of what it meant? Do you know its cost? for it has cost this nation an incalculable amount of life and treasure to establish the bulwarks of our mighty Republic. Over your heads you see the

“Flag of our Union,” the emblem that our forefathers, when they declared their independence, unfurled. Children, the white of that emblem is typical of the purity of their intentions and patriotism, and of their determination, by their own strong arms and the kind assistance of divine Providence, to be a free and independent people. (Applause.) The red stripes of that flag, little girls and boys, are emblematical of the blood that had to be shed in order to establish a free and independent government. May this government live long, and override and overpower everything that has for its object tyranny and despotism, or to tie and make serfs and slaves of mankind. (Cheers.)

It was not only our grandfathers and great grandfathers, children, who made sacrifices and endured suffering to secure our freedom and independence, but our grandmothers also bore a full share of the toil and suffering the task involved. They tilled the fields, cut the wheat, raised the corn, and clothed and fed the children, while the men were engaged in the bloody struggle! If you, little girls, could go back and see the toils endured and the sacrifices made by your great grandmothers, in order that our independence might be achieved and the right to worship God under our own vine and fig tree secured to us, in order that we might go to the polls and vote and say who should be our rulers, I say if you could see what it cost to effect all this, and compare that with your present condition, you would be better able to estimate the results of their labors, toils, and sufferings. (Applause.) I am a son of one of those revolutionary sires. My great grandfather fought from Bunker Hill to Lundy's Lane, and from one battle field on the Atlantic coast to another, and then went and battled with the Indians in Kentucky in the first settling of that State. I came, when a little boy, to the western border of Missouri, then a Territory, where they set white people on one side and Indians on the other. I crossed the Mississippi more than fifty years ago, and since then it has been my happy lot not only to see Missouri become a great State, but other Territories

formed and peopled, and become the homes of the arts and sciences, morality and religion, energy and perseverance; and a strong feeling of patriotism and freedom has settled not only in the Northwestern States, but also in these Rocky Mountain Territories. It is a proud day to an individual who has borne the heat and burden of the day, who was born almost out of doors and has lived out of doors all the days of his life, to see a country develop and march forward in intelligence, progress and civilization the way our country has done. Happy, happy, happy day! (Applause.)

There are some peculiarities, ladies and gentlemen, surrounding me here that I never witnessed before. There are more individuals from different nationalities than I ever had the privilege of witnessing before; and to all I say, I am happy to meet with you, and can take you all into my arms and heart. (Cheers.) It is no matter, my friends from the old world, what our grievances may at one time have been; no matter what may have occurred in the past that was embarrassing to our feelings, rights, and happiness, to-day we stand as the representatives of the two great systems of government of the world, republican and monarchical. I am happy to meet with you, no matter from what land you hail, and I trust that the conduct of American citizens towards you may not be such as to show that while we preach liberality to all, that we are proscriptive and seek to embarrass the rights of those who come from afar. (Applause.)

There is another peculiarity I meet with here that I have not had the privilege of confronting elsewhere—there is a vast number of ladies, as well as male white citizens in Utah, who have the right to put their vote into the ballot box. (Applause.) I am not afraid, ladies, that you will make a less warrantable use of the ballot than your gentlemen friends; I have no doubt it is just as safe with you as with them, and I hope that it may add purity, strength, and morality, and bring about a higher and better state of things in our country than we have had heretofore. (Applause.) Every

intelligent person in all our broad land must acknowledge that there have been many abuses at the ballot box, that there may be again, and that there is room for improvement. Let us think and act soberly, and take a course that will be for the best interests of ourselves and country, that the Union may grow stronger and stronger, that it may stand until all the nations of the earth are forced to acknowledge that men can live and prosper, develop the arts and sciences, and reach the highest point of civilization that it is possible for human beings to attain to under a free government.

I wish to say to the people of Utah Territory, particularly that portion of them called "Mormons," whatever may have been distasteful or wrong, in your opinion, in the past, let the past go with the past, and let us together push forward until we build up a great country within the limits of the Rocky Mountains. (Applause.) Do your duty, as I have no doubt you will, to your country, yourselves, and towards the strangers who are coming into your midst, and you will make hosts of friends, not only among those who come into your midst, but in the other States and Territories that make up this great Republic.

There was one very truthful, and to my mind very impressive sentiment uttered by the Orator of the Day, Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon, when he said that though wrongs and grievances be exhibited at certain times in the progress of our country, time, patience, and the right judgment of the people would eventually rectify these things. That is a great truth that we all have to rely upon for our freedom and protection in the future. Let good sense and broad gauge ideas, generous, manly, and noble feelings and impulses enter every breast, heart and mind, impelling all to try and do to others as they would have others do to them, and everything that has been embarrassing and annoying in the past must be with the past, and the future of this country must be great. Circumstances are transpiring and developments are now being made in this country which will be the means of bringing men of the very best

talent and liberal notions from California, Nevada, and the other States and Territories of the Union, and also from Europe, to the Territory of Utah, and it will only be a few years, ladies and gentlemen, before representatives of the business ideas and talent and refinement of the civilized world will be in your midst, all conducing to make this one of the most cosmopolitan, high-toned, generous and manly communities on the face of the globe. Nothing can stand in the way of it; there is too much here of education and refinement, and too great an abundance of every element that is attractive to the human mind, for me to be mistaken in this prediction.

I wish to say that I was chosen on your committees sometime ago, in connection with Colonel Buel, Mr. Tracy, and several other gentlemen now before you belonging to the "Mormon" people, to make arrangements to have a celebration on the Fourth of July. I am sorry to say that our noble, broad guaged friend, Col. Buel, was called away on business and is not participating in the festivities of this occasion. The rest of the committee is here, and we have been gratified to-day to see that the people have responded, and that neither pains, efforts, nor money has been spared to make a demonstration and celebration that is creditable, and we are having one that would be a credit to any people upon any part of the earth. (Cheers.)

I shall now bring my remarks to a conclusion, by saying that I have a great stake in the declaration of that angel who came to earth once and announced the birth of the Savior and said, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men." I want to say for the benefit of politicians, if there be any here to-day, if you wish to shape the future of this great country, you must take on board the ship of state with you, large and liberal ideas, or you will be thrown

overboard. The men who legislate for this country, must make laws to command the sympathy, respect and endorsement of its people; and to do this they, for the reason I have stated, must have broad guage ideas; they must let mankind of every clime have free access to the blessings of our free government, until the whole human family becomes one great brotherhood. We must live as people who desire, aim, and intend to do to their neighbors as they would be done to. (Applause.) I was talking the other day to a friend with regard to the Constitution of the United States, and I said to him, "Sir, it is synonymous with 'mind your own business;' and if everybody will mind his own business we will be a very happy people in this country, for we have nobody here who wants to destroy the government, but a great many who want to build it up." Now, just let us go to, mind our own business, develop the resources of the country, and do all in our power to strengthen the hands of the government under which we live, one and all, little children, grown people, and everybody.

I will close my remarks by saying to the children that a good name is better than great riches, and in order to have it we must do right. If a child says, "What is it to do right?" I say to obey the laws of God and the land, then you will be a good citizen and will have a good name and friends, and you will have the strong endorsement of the government you live under.

I hope with these remarks I will be excused for any blunders or any want of proper oratory, and that you will take the will for the deed, for I assure you, I wish you all well, and hope to meet with you and enjoy your society many times in the future. (Loud Applause.)

The Tenth Ward band played a lively tune.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It is to labor and to labor only that man owes everything possessed of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and the ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance, instead of want, misery, and barbarism.

A DESPICABLE SLANDERER.

It was matter for surprise during the Franco-German war, to people who did not understand the utter unreliability of some newspaper correspondents, why different reports from the same battle-field should so directly contradict each other. Just now there is an excellent opportunity for people in this region to understand how and why it was, and that it was often the result of what in plain mountain language is called downright lying.

The New York *Herald* of the 6th contains a double-leaded column and a half, telegraphed from this city, with regard to the Fourth, which is also published by other papers of the Associated Press in New York. We could not find space to notice it yesterday morning, but cannot pass it longer in silence. It is true, the person who could telegraph to leading eastern papers such bare-faced and malicious falsehoods is unworthy the notice of any honest, honorable man; but the journals in which he finds space should be corrected.

This contemptible slanderer starts out by saying that General Wells, of the Nauvoo Legion, had ordered out his troops in contravention of acting-Governor Black's orders. In this sentence, short as it is, are three falsehoods—two direct and one by implication. No troops were ordered out in contravention of acting-Governor Black's order, for the five companies of militia were called for days before Black's proclamation—like the silly mandate of a juvenile tyrant—was issued. The militia are not General Wells' troops; they are United States militia of the Territory of Utah, of which D. H. Wells is the lawful Lieutenant-General, having been elected to his office by vote in conformity with law. The implication is that the whole militia were ordered out, which is as glaring a falsehood as any of the others, five companies only being called for. When this telegraphist can compress so much that is grossly untrue into one of his opening sentences, what may be looked for in a column and a half? General Wells is represented as acting in violation of

the laws in issuing his order. What laws? Where is the cunning casuist who can point to them? Or has a Territory sunk so low in the depths of serfdom, that the illegal and unconstitutional mandate of any small-patterned acting-Governor, or Governor, made so by the grace of a President and the importunities of politicians—most likely to get rid of him—becomes *law* to it? If this be Republican government in the Territories, then the sooner the curtain is raised and the petty, despotic drama is fairly produced, the better, for it is time the prologue were over. Shaffer's proclamation was both illegal and unconstitutional. We said so while he lived; we have said so since he passed to the grave; and we tell his then legal advisers that they are to-day the laughing stock of every jurist in the United States who is acquainted with the facts. There is only one thing in their favor—like some of our judges, they have no legal reputation at stake, never having had the article to lose.

This despicable tool of an unscrupulous and dishonest "ring," then draws upon his imagination for the details of an interview at which only gentlemen were present, and where he, consequently, would not have been permitted. Being accommodated with an easy-going memory, he evidently has failed to remember what he heard at second hand, and tries to supply the deficiency in the interest of his masters of the "ring." There was no "rebellion," as there was no "backing-down." The militia were ordered out to celebrate the National Anniversary, and they came. As the acting-Governor "backed-down" and concluded to make no arrests on that day—generous man—so to avoid the appearance of trouble the militia marched without their arms; but they marched in their allotted places except one company, whose commander failed to appear in time, though the men were on the ground. The artillery were out and fired their salutes. Why were they not arrested?

The whole thing is worse than a farce; it is playing with power; boys

aping the parts of men; fools claiming to be sages; contemptible nobodies essaying the role of the fox aiming to become large as an ox; and these men represent a great government like that of the United States, and have to employ a miserable, contemptible apology for a journalist to telegraph such infamous stuff east to bolster up their imaginary reputations?

This same individual announces that there were between two and three thousand miners ready to aid in a fight against the "Mormons," and that Marshal Patrick had a large number of deputies ready. If the deputies were like the notable hundred and odd, they weren't likely to hurt anybody but themselves, as we never heard of more than half a dozen of that crowd who would not have shut their eyes when cocking their own pistols and fled scared at the sound. But in the name of the miners thus belied and slandered, we fling back to

New York the most positive and emphatic denial of this that could be given. Three-fourths of the miners in town that day cared nothing about the difficulty, and would in no way have interfered. This fellow's three thousand miners eager for a fight dwindles down in his closing sentences to two thousand persons in the "Institute," a building that will scarcely seat one thousand, and where there were, by actual count, four hundred men and a number of ladies!

We almost regret having devoted so much space to this telegraphic report, even though it did appear in the leading New York papers. Much as a certain class of readers delight in pure fabrications against the "Mormons," after a while the public, finding out their falsity, become disgusted with them, and the dishonest correspondent has to go elsewhere for material. So will it be here and this time. Mark it.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARIES.

Two important men were in Omaha on Tuesday. They were missionaries. One was no less a personage than Gov. Woods, of Utah, and the other was Mr. Horace S. Eldredge, the veteran Mormon citizen and banker, of Salt Lake. Neither of these gentlemen shall have just cause for objecting to this mention, and will concur with us doubtless as we go along in its propriety. They were both returning from the labors of missionary work, Gov. Woods from Long Branch, whether he had been to convert the small fraction of "the Government" of which this famous watering-place is present headquarters, to faith in the fidelity of the silvery ring of Utah to its regular business, has been plowing with the political heathens, with what result the Emma Mine combination will soon know. Horace S. Eldredge returns from Liverpool after a year's absence and conscientious labor in the cause of the Latter-day Saints.

These gentlemen are each worthy of their respective missions. Gov. Woods

belongs to the McKean ring, inside of which thrift is said to follow something worse than fawning. Vicious persons in Salt Lake declare that he is paid in contingent lucre or argentiferous galena. From what we have seen of the Long Branch missionary, we must repudiate the kind of aspersion upon that innocent-looking functionary from Oregon. Mr. Eldredge, on the contrary, at great personal sacrifice, and under a deep sense of religious obligation, has been in Liverpool and on the Continent a year or more, inducing the weary and heavy laden of those distant lands to join the great army of toilers in Utah, who have made a garden of a desert. Without pay or price, looking only for reward to the great Hereafter, he has done this work. It is unnecessary to run the parallel or point the contrast between these distinguished missionaries whose return to Salt Lake it is our duty to chronicle.—*Omaha Herald, July 12.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871.

A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.—Mr. W. H. Boole, of New York City, is a Christian minister of the sect called Methodists. He accompanied their big tent to Salt Lake City, and held forth therein. On his return home he edified his congregation, as in duty bound, with a discourse on "Religion and 'Mormonism' in Utah," when amongst other things he complacently stated that

Brigham Young and four or five of his apostles were present one evening when he preached. He denounced their whole system of religion, which was near causing a great row, as the Mormons present got quite excited, but there were five hundred miners and Gentiles ready armed, besides the guns of the United States, two and a half miles distant, which could be turned on the city.

What a depth of Christian charity! What a wealth of divine love! He went to Utah with high hopes and bright anticipations of converting the "Mormons" by the thousand, but the preaching of his doctrines proving a sorry failure, he satisfied his conscience by villifying and abusing the congregation who came to listen to the proclamation of the Gospel of peace and love. But he made sure, according to his own cowardly account, of escaping every evil result of the trouble he desired and expected to create, by surrounding himself with five hundred armed miners and Gentiles, who on the least show of "Mormon" disapprobation were to mercilessly massacre the congregation who had, in trusting simplicity, assembled to hear the word of God expounded by Mr. Boole and his companions. But the "Mormons" were a more patient people than even he expected; instead of raising a tumult of excitement in their breasts, he simply brought a smile of pity on their faces. So his plot miscarried. Yet it seems a pity that this gentleman lacked ability to raise sufficient feeling in the hearts of his hearers to accomplish his very Christian-like purpose. The slaughter of two or three thousand "Mormons" who declined to be converted to Methodism, would have formed a very pleasing episode in the history of that denomination, and served as a piquant contrast to the wearisome monotony of its annals for the last fifty years.

But we are sceptical; we doubt the gentleman's statement. It sounds too much like popular sensation preaching. We do not think that there are five hundred Gentiles and miners in Salt Lake City who care enough about Methodism to waste their time by visiting its camp meetings, much less to come prepared to ruthlessly massacre defenceless "Mormons" who might disapprove of Mr. Boole's wholesale slanders. Anyway, false or true, this Christian minister is either a bloodthirsty bigot or a contemptible falsefief, we think the latter, who, having failed in his hopes of converting the "Mormons," felt constrained to make some sensational statement on his return home, to satisfy the self-love of his congregation. At anyrate, Mr. Boole is a bright

ornament of the class who are seeking to convert the heathen and evangelize the world. G. R.

RELEASE.—Elder John I. Hart is released to return home with the company that will sail on Wednesday, September 6.

NOW READY—A new edition of the Voice of Warning, printed on very superior paper. Bound in cloth, one shilling and sixpence.

AN HONEST TESTIMONY.

It will be remembered, by many of our citizens, that a few months since a clergyman of the Unitarian persuasion, Reverend J. C. Kimball, delivered a discourse in the Tabernacle. He was from Beverly, Mass., and we have been permitted to peruse an article from his pen, headed "A winter trip across the Continent," which appeared in one of the papers of that place; and as it is somewhat of a novelty for "one of the cloth" to speak in a kindly way about the "Mormons," and consequently refreshing, we present an extract from the article.

It may be well to state that Mr. N. H. Felt is the "original Mormon" alluded to by the reverend gentleman. Mr. Kimball, in conversation with Mr. F., expressed his gratification at witnessing the many good qualities manifested by the "Mormons," and said he would always speak well of them. Mr. Felt jocularly told him that he was afraid he would be like a certain minister from Cheyenne, who stated publicly here that when he returned to that place he would fire a big gun in defence of "Mormon" Christianity, but from him there never had emanated the sound of a small pea gun in that direction. The following is the extract—

"Enjoyed especially my visit to Salt Lake City. Had letters of introduction only to a Gentile there, not of much use for seeing the real curiosities of the place; but was so fortunate as to fall in, the morning of my arrival, with an original Mormon, formerly from Salem, acquainted with scores of people I knew at home and anxious to make inquiries about his old friends, who with great good na-

ture invited me to his house, gave me introductions to the Mormon Elders, and showed me the Tabernacle, Temple, Theatre, Museum, house of Brigham Young, and not a few of the less material wonders of the city.

Accepted an invitation Sunday morning to preach in their Tabernacle, 'as full-blooded a Unitarian sermon as I pleased' they said, 'and the more so the better,' as they 'meant to be truly liberal' and 'wanted their young folks to hear all sides.' It was a lovely day, and I had an audience of over three thousand—men, women, children and babies, for nobody seemed to have stayed at home to rock the cradle or get dinner—as intelligent, attentive, good-natured and Christian a congregation as I ever spoke to in my life, joining in some of the same hymns we sing at home with the utmost spirit, and coming to the preacher afterwards with many a kind and generous word about the service.

Attended prayer-meetings, Sunday concerts, theatre, day schools; visited the hot and warm springs, was taken out to drive, and introduced to a number of families where there were a plurality of wives. Found the latter in every case to be intelligent, lady-like, ardently devoted to their faith, and apparently happy, in fact, just about the same as good women everywhere, and laughing heartily at the stories that are told of their misery and degradation. The subject of polygamy was spoken of freely. They listened with perfect courtesy to all I could say against it—there being just as much freedom to discuss it in Salt Lake City as in Beverly—and argued for it on the ground of nature, com-

mon sense, social happiness, morality and religion.

I must say that, without liking the institution, I liked the men and women. There is no doubt but that they have been awfully lied about. Their city and all I saw of them appeared the model of quiet, sobriety and good order. Of course ministers always see the best side of things, are taken

into the parlor and sitting-room, not in the back yard, waste closet, and storehouse. Judging, however, by what I saw, I came to the conclusion that if all the people with one wife would behave as well as these with two or three, it would be a much better world than it is now."—*Deseret News*.

MINUTES OF A DISTRICT MEETING

HELD AT BOLTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1871.

The following Elders from Utah were present—Geo. P. Ward, Pres. of the Manchester, and Thomas Dobson, Pres. of the Liverpool Conferences, C. W. Haws, Travelling Elder in the Manchester Conference, and George Reynolds of the Liverpool Office; also Elder A. W. Carlson of the Liverpool Office.

10 a.m.

After the usual opening services, Elder Barnet represented the Bolton, Elder Mills, the Leigh, Elder Stones, the Pendlebury, Elder Boydell, the Halshaw Moor, Elder Schofield, the Ratcliff, Elder Unsworth, the Bury, and Elder Blackburn, the Tottington Branches. The reports showed that the Branches were in a prosperous condition, and that the Saints were striving to live their religion.

Elder Ward expressed his satisfaction at receiving so good a report from the district which composed about half the Branches in the Manchester Conference. He was pleased at the interest taken by the brethren and sisters in their Branch schools, and urged them to continue in the good work of educating themselves and their children.

Elder Dobson enjoined upon the Saints the necessity of doing their duty, and adduced from his own experience proofs that no matter in what position a man might be called to act in the kingdom of God, he, through his Priesthood and the power with which he was endowed, would be enabled to fulfil that calling with honor to himself and with success in its results.

Elder A. W. Carlson bore his testi-

mony to the divinity of the Latter-day Gospel, and cautioned the Saints to beware of the temptations which the adversary of the souls of men placed in the way of their progress and salvation.

2.30 p.m.

Elder Reynolds spoke on the nature and power of the Priesthood, showing that the greater the power the Lord conferred upon his servants, the greater were the blessings within the reach of the Saints. He concluded by bearing testimony to the wisdom and goodness of the present leaders of Israel.

Elder Haws made a few remarks expressive of his pleasure at being associated with the Saints and servants of God.

Elder Ward discoursed upon the lives and devotion of the Saints in Zion, and spoke of the fruits of righteousness manifested in the conduct of the people there. He explained that what the wicked termed the "one man power," was indeed the power of God manifested through the Priesthood and by the obedience of the Saints.

A most excellent spirit prevailed at both meetings, which were the largest ever held in Bolton for more than ten years.

On the Saturday evening a social party was held, when, after partaking of refreshments, the assembled Saints spent their time right merrily with songs, recitations, dialogues, &c. A spirit of peace, profit, and pleasure prevailed, highly gratifying to all present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, July 4, 1871.

Elder Geo. Reynolds.

Dear Brother—This has been a glorious day in Salt Lake City. I have never seen so grand a display on any preceding Fourth of July. The procession was fully a mile long, and the New Tabernacle was filled. Amongst the audience were some thousands of children. Elder Geo. Q. Cannon, the orator of the day, was indeed powerful and eloquent. Hon. Thomas Fitch also made a fine speech. He defended the "Mormons," and predicted that Utah would become a bright star in the constellation of States. He was very hard on the new move, or, as he called them, "the liberal party." He believed their only object was to fill their pockets. It was a glorious day but intensely hot. The President with brother Geo. A. Smith has gone north for a few weeks. He talked to us as a tender parent before he left. God bless him forever.

Business is not so rushing as it was a few weeks ago, the bulk of the work appears to be done.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony have been lecturing on woman suffrage, but I think they arrived too late for the ladies of Utah. I went to hear them at the "new move" church. Mrs. Stanton expressed her surprise at seeing a set of men fresh from a system like "Mormonism," standing upon the immutable laws of science. She thought the people of Utah ought to throw off the one man power and govern themselves; still she teaches very many sound ideas besides much nonsense. Our high-minded government magnates issued a proclamation forbidding the militia to muster in pursuance to Gen. Wells' order, but no notice has been taken of them. I wonder what they will do about it. I guess they will have to wiggle.

Believe me ever your faithful brother in Christ,

WILLIAM S. SPIRING.

Salt Lake City, July 15, 1871.

Elder Geo. Reynolds.

Dear Brother—I was very much pleased to receive a letter from you and learn that you were well. A spirit of prosperity seems to prevail among all classes, and as it is said in the Book of Mormon, "And the people began to prosper again in the land, and began to multiply and to wax exceeding strong in the land, and they began to grow exceeding rich," &c., may also be said of us. The mines still continue to be interesting, and will do much in the development of the country; but the lever is in the hands of the Great Mechanic, who will turn everything to the good of those who serve him. A few tests—so called by those ignorant of the Spirit that governs us—have passed without leaving the least impression. What wonders was the railroad to work amongst us! and we shorn of our locks, as was Samson, were to become like unto other men; but the Philistines still come and go, and the iron horse snorts through the cañons and mountains, and Israel still rejoices in his great strength, the strength of his God.

Then the wise men of the east saw a day star of promise, or thought they did; but others irreverently affirmed it was something "very like a whale," and which has now assumed the form of a "ring." This star and ring, which have now become one body, were to eclipse and break down the "one man power;" but alas! for human wisdom, this ring has done nothing but harm to itself, and is now taking the form of a circle of smoke as it "goes up." It will soon pass away.

Another so-called test came in the form of a Methodist camp meeting. They threw out their bait, fished hard for six days, and caught nothing save a few suckers, which, I expect, they threw overboard. I shall say nothing about giving the sisters the right to vote, for you know all about that, and how Dr. Newman came with sophistry and big swelling words to ring the death knell of plural marriage, and how he left like a kicked cur.

All these and hundreds of other instances only serve to strengthen us in the confidence of God and those who counsel us.

The grasshoppers have not visited us in the city. We have extremely warm weather; at 3 p.m. yesterday the thermometer stood at 102° in the shade. There will be a good harvest this year, although the crops have suffered in some settlements through drought. Brother Arthur A. Needham, the music teacher, died yesterday. The President has been visiting the northern settlements and will be home in about a week. Our Twentieth Ward Co-operative Store is flourishing, and so is its representative, superintendent Charles Sanson. Brothers C. R. Savage and G. M. Ottinger are raising means amongst us to give the children of the Ward a free dinner, and for the purpose of awarding prizes to those of the most meritorious conduct and the winners of various games.

Praying that you may be blessed on your mission, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

THOS. MCINTYRE.

Salt Lake City, July 19, 1871.

Elder George Reynolds.

Dear Brother—Notwithstanding the existence of a class of persons here who like not the serenity which reigns in Utah, and their efforts to override law and justice by stripping the people of the inalienable rights which belong to them as dwellers under the flag of the most liberal government in the world, peace and prosperity are enjoyed throughout the Territory. Although much damage has been done the crops by grasshoppers in some parts, there is every indication that, taken in the aggregate, not only will sufficient breadstuffs be raised to sustain the people, but considerable of a surplus besides.

I suppose you have heard all about the monster Methodist camp meetings which were held here a few weeks since, and which, according to the newspapers, were to make such gigantic inroads upon the ranks of "Mormonism." Many thousands of Latter-day Saints attended, but when the preachers turned up their eyes and groaned, there were no responsive

turning up of eyes and groaning by the congregation, and when the people were exhorted to believe in Jesus, they had an idea that the exhortation was entirely unnecessary, especially as many of them had left the ranks of Methodism to become Latter-day Saints in order to embrace a more comprehensive belief in the Savior. These reverend Pharisees, finding they could make no converts, occupied the last three or four days of their stay here in maligning the Latter-day Saints and their religion. Their purpose in this was very clear; they wanted to raise a row; they wanted the people to abuse them in return, and thus have their names blazoned abroad as martyrs. The people, however, have learned to be patient even under insult and when suffering contumely from false teachers and hypocrites. To show how deservedly these appellations might be applied to one of those preachers, I may say that when he arrived among his flock he addressed to them a sermon on "Mormonism," in which he called the system "the great abomination of the age," &c., and stated that the "Mormons" would have made an attack upon them had they not known that 500 miners were armed and ready to oppose them, and that the guns of Camp Douglas would have been directed against the city had the citizens offered these preachers violence. A more unqualified or more barefaced falsehood was never told than this. This preacher's name is Boole.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in splendid style, but as you, doubtless, have seen the account of the grand affair in the *Deseret News*, it is unnecessary for me to say anything concerning it. However, I may say that Hon. Thomas Fitch, on that day, delivered a most eloquent and pointed speech in the Tabernacle, and that his expression of the sentiments embodied in it has brought a "hornet's nest about his ears," in the shape of those who term themselves the "liberal party," but who are the most illiberal set of characters that could be imagined. As you are aware, this party is headed by apostate "Mormons," and I need not tell you to what depths of chicanery and lying they are capa-

ble of descending, for you, as well as myself, have been personally acquainted with not a few of those same characters, and have heard them declare that they knew that God's authority was on the earth, and that they knew "Mormonism" was a revelation from the Almighty, all of which they now deny and oppose. Who will trust such men? Not God, angels, nor their fellow beings. The balance of the party is made up of a number of U.S. officials, in the shape of the judiciary and others. The aim of these persons is to fight and overturn the theocracy the Latter-day Saints are seeking to build up, but they will have as much success as they would did they stand by the shores of the Pacific Ocean and attempt to impede the ebb and flow of its tides with a pitchfork.

Please present my kind regards to brother Carrington, and accept the same yourself, from your brother in the Gospel,

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Off Castle Gardens, New York,
July 26, 1871.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—We have just arrived at this place, all well, thanks be to our heavenly Father. Our journey thus far has been very agreeable indeed. The Lord has been with us, and we have felt his blessings upon us. Capt. Freeman has acted as a gentleman towards us, as have his officers without exception, and the crew have been kind and obliging to a man. We have enjoyed the privilege of preaching on the Sabbath, the captain, his officers, and the cabin passengers being amongst our most attentive hearers, and a few have been favorably impressed with our doctrines, although the boldness with which we testified to the restoration of the everlasting Gospel, and the divine mission of Joseph Smith and of his successor Brigham Young, made the Devil mad in some. We have, however, received universal courtesy and respect, and enjoyed a good time.

A tender is alongside. Brother Staines and Dusenberry are on board; we shall be put on shore in a short

time, and will leave New York tomorrow at half past twelve.

The brethren join in love to you and all at the Office. Your brother in the Gospel,

H. G. PARK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nottingham, July 27, 1871.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—I see by the STAR that I am released to return to my beloved mountain home. I was thankful when I was called to come forth as a messenger of glad tidings to my fellow man, and I am thankful now for the privilege of returning to the scenes of my childhood, where I can associate again with those who are most dear to me by the ties of love and nature. Still it is with feelings of sadness that I bid farewell to very many kind and warm-hearted friends I have made in old England, but I trust it will be but a short time e'er I shall have the pleasure of greeting them in Zion.

I can say the last two years have been the happiest days of my life. I left home May 18, 1869, and landed in Liverpool June 9, following. My first appointment was to labor amongst the kind and generous people of the Newcastle and Durham Conferences. You afterwards appointed me to labor in the Norwich Conference, but I was again removed by President Horace S. Eldredge, this time to the Nottingham Conference. I feel confident my mission has been a great blessing to myself, and I trust it has been of benefit to those amongst whom I have labored. I have tried to do all the good and as little harm as possible, and I have realized thus far the blessings that were pronounced upon my head by the servants of God in setting me apart for this mission. I have met with the greatest kindness on every hand wherever I have labored, from both Saints and strangers.

I will now say farewell to all I have known in these lands until we meet again in Zion, which time I trust is not far distant. Ever praying God to bless the faithful, and with kind love to all, I remain your humble brother in the Gospel of Christ,

GEO. O. NOBLE.

SWISS AND GERMAN MISSION.

Zurich, July 29, 1871.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—Feeling that a few lines from this Alpine land might not be out of place, I take the liberty of addressing you. President E. Schoenfeld has probably told you that brother Ferdinand Oberheinly and myself arrived on the shores of Lake Constance on May 28, where we visited our friends, who received us with the greatest kindness. Brother Schoenfeld gave me my appointment as President of the East Swiss Conference, where I have remained ever since my arrival. My health is excellent; I have not been unwell a minute since I left my mountain home. I feel equally as well in mind, and can not but thank our Father in heaven for his goodness and many blessings. I hope the Lord will continue to be as kind to me in the future as he has been in times past, and that I may be worthy of his blessing.

The brethren are all very busy trying to convince the people of better principles, and every now and then there are some added to the Church. When I look at the task before me as an Elder in Israel, I appear to myself a very small being, at the same time I trust in the living God, and have not

lost courage nor the usual good humor which has become almost second nature to me. The way has been opened before me, and I have had the privilege of bearing my testimony to many of my relations, neighbors, and school-mates, as well as to strangers. The results I must leave with the Lord.

Very peculiar feelings ran through my heart when I saw the peaks and glaciers, the streams and lakes, the trees and vineyards of this beautiful, and, to me, familiar country; the land where I first received the truth, the little village in which I was born, the old house, the room in which I labored many a night struggling between truth and error, where I, for the first time, asked the Lord to tell me whether Joseph Smith was a true Prophet or not, and received a testimony as soon as I had asked, which the Lord, in his tender mercy, has never taken from me. How can a man help but feel thankful to his heavenly Father under such circumstances.

I desire an interest in your prayers, and close with best respects to you and all the brethren in the ministry, and remain as ever your humble brother and friend in the new and everlasting covenant,

JOHN HUBER.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to July 19—

The first company of immigrants arrived all well on the evening of Wednesday, July 12.

The thermometer registered 119½° in the shade at St. George one day early in July.

A gentleman from Nevada, named H. M. Goodman, died suddenly at the Townsend House, July 7.

Elders John Taylor, Joseph A. Young and John W. Young had arrived home from their visits to the east.

Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C. from New York, and M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy, of the *La Crosse Democrat*, were visiting Salt Lake City.

In Weber County the wheat harvest commenced June 30. The grasshoppers had appeared there, but not in large numbers. The crops looked well.

At Moroni the grain crops had never been heavier than they were the present season. The grass crop would, in consequence of the scarcity of water, be very light.

In Wasatch Co. the prospect for crops was good ; public improvements, especially in the erection of rock buildings, was going on rapidly, and education and co-operation were being well supported.

The Utah Southern Railroad was completed to Little Cottonwood, a distance of seven and a half miles. At that point the company was engaged in the construction of six hundred feet of pile and trestle work, at an elevation of twenty-four feet. Supt. Little was pushing the work vigorously ahead.

Bishop Levi Stewart reported that at the Kanab the Indians were quiet, and the settlers were well in health and feeling well, though their prospects for bread were slim on account of the drouth and a poor harvest. The Indians said the drouth had been more severe than had been known for many years.

At Ephraim, San Pete County, the Female Relief Society had lately donated \$160 to the P. E. Fund and a large quantity of dairy produce to assist in building the Temple. The same society looked well to the interests of the poor. The large meeting house would probably be finished by the 24th of July. The crops were very heavy. The co-operative store gave general satisfaction. The co-operative cattle herd was doing well, and so also was the sheep herd, which numbers about 5000 head. The latter was kept at Grass Valley.

President Young and company held two days' meetings, at Paris, July 1 and 2. On July 3 the company drove to Soda Springs, accompanied by Brother Charles C. Rich and an escort of the brethren, the brass band from Paris, and a number of citizens with their families, who encamped with the party at the Springs. By the aid of the soul-cheering music of the band and speeches from Hon. George A. Smith, W. H. Hooper, W. Woodruff, E. F. Sheets, President Young and others, the company celebrated Independence Day in a becoming manner. Hon. C. C. Rich and all the people of that region spared no pains to make the party comfortable. The weather was delightfully cool for the month of July. It was the intention to hold two days' meeting at Logan, Cache Valley, on July 22 and 23. The company would probably arrive home by the evening train the day following.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to July 20—

The U.C.R.R. received and shipped 4,344,207 lbs. of freight during the week ending July 8.

Grasshoppers had put in quite a plentiful appearance in the fields and gardens adjacent to the Cottonwoods. They were also doing great damage at Beaver.

A fire had occurred at Emmaville, at the mouth of Little Cottonwood. Nine mules, harness, hay and buildings were consumed. Mr. D. Smith and his brother George were badly scorched by the flames, but not seriously burned ; and R. B. Dobson was injured by the kick of a mule he was endeavoring to set free. The loss is a serious one to Mr. Huffaker.

The following are from the *Ogden Junction* to June 19—

At West Weber the crops looked splendid, there were no grasshoppers. The people were energetic in building.

The editor defines the situation thus—Weather hot, air stifling, wind stuffy, clothes sticky, and flies devilish.

The Wyoming Coal Company shipped from the Rock Springs mine five million, two hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred pounds of coal during the month of June.

Great exertions were being made to celebrate the "Twenty-fourth" with eclat at Ogden. Large numbers of visitors were expected from Salt Lake City, and from Davis, Weber, and surrounding counties.